



SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTE

Has stood the Test of Time

MORE SOLD THAN ALL OTHER BRANDS COMBINED

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA,
County of Ohio.
 In the Circuit Court of Ohio County,
 West Virginia, August 18, 1896.

Kate M. Hager vs. Charles Hager.—In Chancery.

SUMMONS.

The State of West Virginia, to the Sheriff of Ohio County, Greeting:

We command you that you summon Charles Hager, if he be found in your bailiwick, to appear at the clerk's office of the circuit court of Ohio County at rules to be held for the said court, on the first Monday in August, 1896, to answer a bill in chancery exhibited against him in the said court by Kate M. Hager; and have then and there this writ.

Witness, John W. Mitchell, clerk of our said court, at the court house of said county, in the city of Wheeling, the 23d day of July, 1896, and in the thirty-fourth year of the state of West Virginia.

JOHN W. MITCHELL, Clerk.

SHERIFF'S RETURN.

Charles Hager is no inhabitant of my bailiwick, nor found therein this 3d day of August, 1896.

J. M. MCCLUCH, Deputy Sheriff.

For A. A. Franzheim, Sheriff, Ohio County.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

The object of this suit is to obtain a divorce a vinculo matrimonii from said defendant. And it appearing from an affidavit filed in the said cause, at these rules, that the defendant, Charles Hager, is not a resident of the state of West Virginia, and he not having been served with process in said suit, on motion of the complainant, by her solicitor, the order of publication is entered against him, and it is ordered that the said defendant, above named, be and is required to appear within one month after the date of the first publication of this order and do what is necessary to protect his interests.

It is further ordered that this order be published and posted as required by law.

Witness, John W. Mitchell, clerk of our said court, at the court house of said county, this 4th day of August, 1896, to-wit: August 18, 1896.

JOHN W. MITCHELL, Clerk.

Published the first time August 5, 1896. Attest: JOHN W. MITCHELL, Clerk.

J. E. W. MCCLUCH, Deputy Sheriff.

For A. A. Franzheim, Sheriff, Ohio County.

NOTICE TO TAKE DEPOSITIONS.

Kate M. Hager vs. Charles Hager, in the Circuit Court of Ohio County.—In Chancery.

Take notice that the depositions of Kate M. Hager, George Miller, George Miller and others will be taken at the law office of Addelman & McCullough, No. 151 Chapline street, in the city of Wheeling, county of Ohio, in the state of West Virginia, on the 21st day of September, A. D. 1896, between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 6 o'clock p. m., to be read in evidence in the above named cause on behalf of the said plaintiff. And if from any cause the taking of the said depositions shall not be commenced, or being commenced, shall not be completed on that day, the taking of the same will be adjourned from time to time until the same shall be completed. To the defendant in said cause.

JOHN W. MITCHELL, Clerk.

Published the first time August 5, 1896. Attest: JOHN W. MITCHELL, Clerk.

J. E. W. MCCLUCH, Deputy Sheriff.

For A. A. Franzheim, Sheriff, Ohio County.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

The State of West Virginia, Ohio County, ss:

In the Circuit Court of Ohio County, West Virginia, August 18, 1896.

Edward Munk, doing business under the firm name and style of Edward Munk & Co., vs. John E. Parker, in his own right and as trustee for Mrs. M. Annie Hall, Eliza Virginia Parker, Mrs. Mary Taggart and Richard Taggart, her husband, and Mrs. M. Annie Hall, her husband, her husband, in Chancery.

The object of this suit is to enforce against the interests of John E. Parker, Joseph N. J. Parker and Simon P. Parker in the northern one-fourth of lot 123 in Chapline & Eoff's addition to the city of Wheeling, W. Va., the lien of a mortgage obtained against them by said Edward Munk & Co. in the municipal court of the city of Wheeling on the 25th day of August, 1896, for \$25.51, with interest and costs.

And it appearing from an affidavit filed in said cause, at these rules, that the defendants, John E. Parker, Mary Taggart and Richard Taggart, are not residents of the state of West Virginia, and they not having been served with process in said suit, on motion of the complainant, the order of publication is entered against them, and it is ordered that the said defendants, above named, be and are required to appear within one month after the date of the first publication of this order and do what is necessary to protect their interests. It is further ordered that this order be published and posted as required by law.

Witness, John W. Mitchell, clerk of our said court, at the court house of said county, this 4th day of August, 1896, to-wit: August 18, 1896.

JOHN W. MITCHELL, Clerk.

Published the first time August 5, 1896. Attest: JOHN W. MITCHELL, Clerk.

HUBBARD & HUBBARD, Solicitors for Complainant.

For A. A. Franzheim, Sheriff, Ohio County.

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IT IS EXPLAINED.

That is, the Practical Working of Free Silver Coinage.

CAMPAIGN OPENED IN PRESTON.

Hon. T. H. Anderson, of Ohio, Ex-Minister to Bolivia, Gives Some of His Experiences in that Country with the Cheap Money of the South American Republics. How Free Coinage Affects Farmers and the Workmen in that Section—Facts Which Cannot be Glossed Over by the Smoothest and Most Polished Oratory.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

KINGWOOD, W. Va., Sept. 6.—The Republican campaign opened up good and strong here yesterday. A very large and enthusiastic crowd of sound money advocates of all parties gathered. The principal speech was made by Hon. T. H. Anderson, of Ohio, ex-United States minister to Bolivia. He discussed eloquently and convincingly the money question and his points were frequently applauded. His exposition of the fallacy of Candidate Bryan's statements regarding the effects of free silver was complete and powerful.

One of the most striking features of Mr. Anderson's speech was his description of the conditions in the free silver countries of South America. He gave his personal observation of how free silver works there and painted a graphic picture of the condition of the people. On this point Mr. Anderson spoke, in part, as follows:

My fellow citizens, to me free coinage is not a theory, but a stern and serious fact. I have had the opportunity of studying the question and noting its effects on the people of my own personal experience. From 1859 to 1893 I had the honor of representing this country as minister to Bolivia, one of the silver standard countries of South America. During one year of that time, with the consent of Mr. Blaine, then secretary of state, I had my official residence in Arequipa, the southern metropolis of Peru, also a silver standard country.

My official duties brought me in close contact with the diplomatic representatives and the existing conditions of practically all of the South American republics on both coasts. And I want to say to you that by common consent, the one over-shadowing curse that rests upon the people of South America is a debased currency. It has destroyed their credit abroad and created and perpetuates universal distrust at home.

The condition of the working classes, of the farmers, and of the common people is so far removed from the standard of living common to the people of our own country that there is no comparison. Instead of seeing a country dotted with bright and happy homes and the farmers abroad pursuing their avocations in the prospect and hope of adequate reward for their toil, their condition is but little better than that of the slaves and fifty years ago under the dominion of the Inca empire.

At best they secure, what would be to you, an intolerable existence. The farmers wear their weary way from morn till eve with unshed feet, they eat their scanty meals under the thatched roofs of their humble and rudely constructed homes, and rest at night in floorless rooms and upon pallets of straw. When the laboring classes come to market that which they produce, whether from field or factory or shop, they are confronted with all the evils of a depreciated currency. That which is worth a dollar to-day, will, in the course of the fluctuations in silver, be worth possibly twenty per cent less to-morrow. Bolivian money fluctuates from ten to twenty per cent within a single day, and a man who has \$25,000 worth of goods upon his shelf to-day may wake up to-morrow morning to find that in the fluctuations of silver ten to twenty per cent of their value has been swept away.

The result is that the wholesale merchant, the importer, protects himself against these fluctuating values by selling to the country merchant at such a price as will save him from loss and give him a margin of profit. The middleman, or country merchant, in turn protects himself in the same way by selling his goods to the last purchaser at what is to him a ruinous cost; and in turn he buys from him what he has to sell at the lowest possible figure, in order that he may have such profit as will justify him in continuing in business under the fluctuating standard of values. And thus the common people are whipsawed, cut both ways, as they buy and sell. Therefore it is that the condition of the people is as I have described.

Why, my friends, you read the fluctuations of silver in the very bread you eat. While you always pay dies centavos, or even cents for a loaf of bread, the size of it is measured by the price of silver bullion in London. If silver goes up in the London market, the size of the loaf goes up, and if silver goes down so does the size of the loaf; and thus, strange as it may seem, the size of a Bolivian loaf of bread, furnished you every morning by the panadero or baker, is the size of the national standard of values.

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from our fathers from the foundation of the Republic, for this unsavory mess of potage offered us by the advocates of unlimited coinage? (Cries of "No," and applause.)

A CHINESE HUMBUG.

The "Cheapness" of the "Flowery" Kingdom Does Not Suit this Country.

Baltimore Sun, (Dem.): While Li Hung Chang is a very shrewd and witty old politician of the Chinese pattern, his statesmanship in some respects is of a narrow and limited order characteristic of the semi-civilized and unprogressive nation to which he belongs.

His criticism of the Irish in his interview in New York the other day was not only unjust, but a bad diplomatic mistake. If he were as well informed as to the affairs of this country as he should be, he would know that an attack upon an influential and so large an element of our population could not aid in securing the privileges for Chinese immigrants to the United States which he desires. His remarks on this subject betray an ignorance and misapprehension as to the genius of our institutions and the character of our people which could only be expected from a Chinese statesman. "I say to you," he said to the reporters, "that to shut out cheap labor is unfair and against the best interests of your country. By excluding the Chinese and taking the Irish you get inferior labor and pay superior prices for it. A Chinaman lives a more simple life than an Irishman, and the Irish hate the Chinese because they are possessors of higher virtues." It would possibly be difficult to make Li Hung Chang understand that we believe in this country that it is only honest and just to let living prices for labor—wages that will enable working people to live like civilized human beings—not like beasts of burden. We don't want a tidal wave of Chinese cheap labor because, if it were permitted, our laborers might in time be reduced to the pitiable plight of the average Chinaman. The condition of China does not present much temptation to other countries to follow its political or economic practices. In spite of the natural ingenuity and industry of its people, it has made comparatively little progress for many centuries, and pretty much everything in the way of modern development that has been accomplished within its limits has been due to external pressure or foreign capital. Chinese theories of government have resulted in a nation of cheap men who are unable to hold their own with even the smaller nations of the world.

Cheapness is not everything, Mr. Li Hung Chang, and we are not anxious to imitate Chinese models in this regard. Human beings may learn to live so cheaply that they can work for next to nothing, but there is danger that both humanity and national manhood may lose greatly by the process. It is not with the Irish alone that the Chinese are unpopular. No special affection has ever been shown for them by the Chinese people, and no special animosity has been shown for them by the Chinese people. As to the Chinese being hated because of their "high virtues," Li Hung Chang must be perfectly aware that he is talking the very reverse. Nobody dislikes them for any such reason. It is the absence of "high virtues" in a large proportion of those who have come to this country that has excited popular prejudice quite as much as their cheap labor. The Chinese colonies established in some of our cities—notably in San Francisco—present objections in immorality and degradation of the most startling and repulsive character. The Irish citizens of the United States, we take it, will not be greatly ruffled by Li Hung Chang's unfavorable comparison. They are among the best and most reliable elements of our population, and the country has reason to be proud of them. There is not a page of its history that foot of its progress to which Irish pluck and intelligence have not contributed. To mention the Chinese in the same breath with a race which has distinguished itself in every quarter of the globe by its genius and its valor would not occur to any one but the diplomats of our population, and the country has reason to be proud of them.

Such a criticism as that of Mr. Chang is below resentment. We are, nevertheless, glad to see that members of the Washington police force declined to perform to menial office of carrying him in his sedan chair from the train to his carriage. The police are not appointed to act as dunkies to pig-tailed diplomats from the Orient, and whether the particular policeman who refused to perform this service were Irishman or not, they were entirely right in their refusal.

No, Mr. Li Hung Chang, we do not want the cheap labor you have in China. You have ground down labor there till you crushed the manhood out of your people. If you are ever to hold your own with Japan or any other country you will either have to change your methods of government or employ the Irish and other foreigners to fight your battles for you.

We fear the Chinese diplomat's head has been somewhat swelled by the attentions he has received in this and other civilized countries, and especially in New York City. It would be well for him to have the swelling reduced before he returns to China, or it may get him into difficulties. There they have an unpleasant way sometimes of reducing a swelled head—by separating it from the body. In this country we have a simpler method of curing the trouble. We merely laugh at the foolish creature—statesman or ordinary citizen—until his head resumes its normal size. The man who has had a case of "big head" rarely forgets the ridicule and contempt which it has earned him.

A Million Gold Dollars

Would not bring happiness to the person suffering with dyspepsia, but Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured many thousands of cases of this disease. It tones the stomach, regulates the bowels and puts all the machinery of the system in good working order. It creates a good appetite and gives health, strength and happiness.

HOOD'S PILLS act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Cure all River Ills. 25 cents.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Logan Drug Company.

"Just as Easy."

You can telephone to Pittsburgh, New York, Washington, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis or Memphis just as easy as you can to Sistersville, W. Va.

S FOR

CURES SCROFULA, BLOOD POISON.

S THE

CURES CANCER, ECZEMA, TETTER.

S BLOOD

ALLEGHENY IN LINE.

Allegheny City Joins Other Pennsylvania Towns and Has Nothing But Praise for the Little Conqueror.

Pittsburgh Post: There are many citizens of Allegheny who speak just as enthusiastically as does the following resident of our city. Our representative has investigated the numerous cases, and there appears to be not the slightest shadow of doubt that the work of the little conqueror is all the people claim it to be. This report comes from 197 West End avenue, where resides Mrs. G. W. McPherson:

Mrs. McPherson is a wonderfully pleasant woman of middle age, and is at present a picture of health. "I haven't always been so, though," she said, during a conversation the other day. "I was a very sick, miserable woman until Doan's pills brought me back to health and happiness. I was troubled with weakness in my back, and backache for years. About a year ago it got so bad that I found the disease going all over me, and attacking other vital organs. For instance, my stomach became so disordered that I thought I had dyspepsia, and my head ached so constantly that I grew to think some terrible disease that would ultimately attack my brain had fastened its grip on me. The pain in my back grew worse, and was sharp and piercing. I couldn't sleep at night, could scarcely do a thing in the line of housework; in fact, was utterly miserable and discouraged. I tried physicians and every medicine I could hear of, but they did me no good.

"Late last fall I saw Doan's Kidney Pills advertised, and at once got a box at the store of F. H. Eggers, on Ohio street, Allegheny. Within one week I began to feel better, and now, after having taken a little over two boxes, I can say emphatically that I am well, never felt better in my life than I do now. I have recommended Doan's Pills to at least half a dozen women who suffer just as I did, and I know that they will find in them health and strength."

You can get Doan's Kidney Pills at your druggist's, at 50 cents a box, or they will be sent by mail on receipt of price by Foster-Milburn Co., sole Agents, Buffalo, N. Y.

HOW IT WORKS.